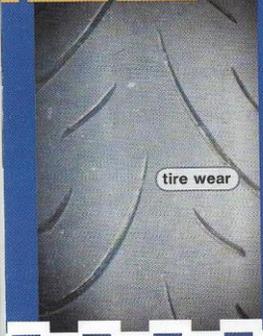


Actividad N° 4 : Conditional sentences 0 and 1

Como nuestra materia se basa en la comprensión de textos en inglés, comenzaremos analizando el siguiente artículo.

4

Common problems



tire wear



sprocket teeth
chain wear



float bowl

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What type of problems can affect motorcycles?
- 2 What type of wear affects how a motorcycle reacts with the ground?

Reading

2 Read the magazine article. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Fuel stabilizers prevent gasoline from becoming varnish.
- 2 Excessive wear is caused by having too much air in tires.
- 3 A loose chain will damage sprocket teeth.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

1 <input type="checkbox"/> deposit	5 <input type="checkbox"/> excessive
2 <input type="checkbox"/> varnish	6 <input type="checkbox"/> chain tension
3 <input type="checkbox"/> inflate	7 <input type="checkbox"/> battery tender
4 <input type="checkbox"/> give out	

A more than usual
 B a device that maintains an electrical charge
 C a solid substance that forms in a liquid
 D to break or become unusable
 E how tight or loose a chain is
 F to force air into a tire
 G a substance created when gasoline evaporates

MOTORCYCLE

MONTHLY

JULY

ISSUE

Motorcycles need a lot of maintenance – it's an unfortunate fact. But some of the most common motorcycle problems are actually quite easy to avoid.

If you only ride your motorcycle a few times a year, you're vulnerable to issues caused by inactivity. First and foremost is **fuel contamination**. If fuel sits exposed to air for too long, the gasoline evaporates and turns to **varnish**. When this happens, the **float bowl** of your carburetor is clogged with **deposits**. You can avoid these **stale gas** issues by adding **fuel stabilizers** before putting your motorcycle in storage.

Another common problem caused by inactivity is a dead battery. Maintain your charge by getting a **battery tender**. It's less expensive than purchasing new batteries, and your motorcycle will be ready at any time.

Of course, riding causes problems, too. That's why maintaining proper tire pressure is important. Low tire pressure leads to **excessive wear**, which forces you to purchase new tires early. **Inflating** tires properly eliminates unnecessary **tire wear**.

Even more important than tire pressure is **chain tension**. Chains that are too tight can bend **sprocket teeth**, while chains that are too loose grind against the **chain guide**. Either condition leads to **chain wear** and the likelihood your chain will **give out** while you're riding. Correct tensioning prevents avoidable maintenance as well as potential accidents.

● ● ●

4 Read the sentence pair. Choose where the words best fit the blanks.

- 1 **fuel stabilizer / fuel contamination**

A _____ can start in just a few weeks.

B Add _____ to your tank before storing your bike.
- 2 **stale gas / float bowl**

A The carburetor failed because it was filled with _____.

B Once varnish forms, a carburetor's _____ must be cleaned thoroughly.
- 3 **tire wear / chain wear**

A _____ can be avoided with proper tensioning.

B Low pressure can increase _____.
- 4 **sprocket teeth / chain guides**

A _____ catch the chain to transfer power to the sprocket.

B _____ lead chains onto sprockets.

5 a d

Lis

6 n 1

2

7 c

Mech

Mech

Mech

Mech

Mech

Mech

Mech

10

Activities:

Solve activities 2, 3 and 4. (SÓLO ESCRIBE N° DE EJERCICIO Y RESPUESTA)

Las oraciones condicionales siempre están sujetas a una condición. Existen cuatro tipos de oraciones condicionales: 0,1,2 y 3. La oración condicional puede dividirse en dos partes o cláusulas: Una que expresa la condición y otra el resultado. La cláusula que expresa la condición está encabezada por la palabra IF (si). El tipo de condicional 0 es usado para HECHOS QUE SON GENERALMENTE VERDAD O NO CAMBIAN (por ej. verdades científicas). Los verbos que están en las dos cláusulas se conjugan en presente simple.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ZERO CONDITIONAL



IF **CONDITION,** **+** **RESULT**

PRESENT SIMPLE **+** **PRESENT SIMPLE**

 **If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.** 


IF


CONDITION


RESULT



Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change.

It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.



CONDITION **RESULT**

IF CLAUSE, **+** **MAIN CLAUSE**

If you stand in the rain, you get wet. ← **COMMA IS NECESSARY**

RESULT **CONDITION**

MAIN CLAUSE **+** **IF CLAUSE**

You get wet if you stand in the rain. ← **NO COMMA**

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

If fuel **sits** exposed to air for too long, the gasoline **evaporates**.

Si el combustible está expuesto al aire mucho tiempo,-condición- la gasolina se evapora.- resultado.- o

The gasoline **evaporates** **if** fuel **sits** exposed to air for too long.

(La gasolina se evapora si el combustible está expuesto al aire mucho tiempo.)

También podemos usar el CAN en la cláusula principal.

If chains **are** too tight, they **can bend** spocket teeth.

(Si las cadenas están muy ajustadas, ellas pueden doblar los dientes de la rueda.)

Activities: Unir las dos partes de las siguientes oraciones para formar una oración condicional. Para entregar, escribe sólo el número y la letra que corresponde, por ej. (1-n)

Experimenting

1 Match the two halves of these sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you heat a piece of metal, | 7 If you leave a piece of iron in water, |
| 2 If you cool a piece of metal, | 8 If you put sugar in hot tea and stir, |
| 3 If you heat water to 100°C, | 9 If you drop a rubber ball, |
| 4 If you lower the temperature of the water to 0°C, | 10 If you drop a glass ball, |
| 5 If you heat ice, | 11 If you pull the ends of a piece of rubber, |
| 6 If you pour some water in a bowl and place it in the hot sun, | 12 If you set fire to a piece of wood, |
| | 13 If you pump too much air into a balloon, |
| | 14 If you overload your computer, |

Example

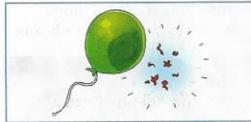
If you heat a piece of metal, it expands.



a it boils.



b it bounces.



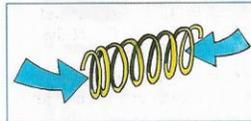
c it bursts.



d it breaks.



e it burns.



f it contracts.



g it crashes.



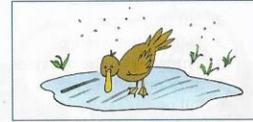
h it dissolves.



i it evaporates.



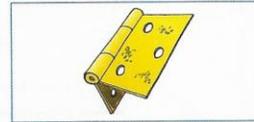
j it expands.



k it freezes.



l it melts.



m it rusts.



n it stretches.

PRESENT SIMPLE

+

FUTURE SIMPLE

✔ If we work hard, we will finish the project on time.



IF



CONDITION



RESULT



RESULT



The **first conditional** is used to express a real or very probable situation in the future. It refers to things that will possibly happen in the future if a condition is met.

The **first conditional** is common when we are talking about **possible plans, promises, warnings, threats** or for **persuading** someone.

CONDITION

RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE

+

FUTURE SIMPLE

✔ If I go to Italy next week for work, I'll visit the Colosseum.

✔ If I have time tomorrow, I will help you.

✔ If you touch that wire, you will get an electric shock.



Usamos el condicional Tipo 1 para expresar situaciones reales o probables en el futuro. En la cláusula de la condición, el verbo se conjuga en Presente Simple, y en la cláusula del resultado el verbo se conjuga en Futuro (will + infinitivo).

If you get a battery tender, you will maintain your charge.

(Si obtienes un cargador de baterías, tu mantendrás tu carga.)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- Complete these eighteen sentences to score your knowledge of the FIRST CONDITIONAL.

1. If you ... some eggs, I ... some coffee.
a) will cook / make
b) cook / will make
2. My brother ... his car this afternoon if he ... enough time.
a) will wash / has
b) wash / will have
3. James ... borrow some books if he ... to the library.
a) will borrow / goes
b) borrows / will go
4. If I ... more money, I ... a bank machine.
a) need / will find
b) will need / find
5. Sarah ... a doctor if she still ... sick tomorrow.
a) sees / will feel
b) will see / feels
6. We ... a movie tonight if we ... bored.
a) watch / will feel
b) will watch / feel
7. If our class ... early, I ... home and study.
a) finishes / will go
b) will finish / go
8. If Thomas and Michael ... my help later, I ... them.
a) will need / help
b) need / will help
9. The children ... warm clothes tomorrow if it ... cold.
a) wear / will be
b) will wear / is
10. If we ... hungry later, we ... some pizzas.
a) are / will order
b) will be / order
11. If my boss ... me, I ... for a new job with another company.
a) will fire / look
b) fires / will look
12. I ... my teacher some questions if I ... the lesson.
a) ask / will not understand
b) will ask / don't understand
13. Don't worry! If you ... out of the tree, I ... you!
a) fall / will catch
b) will fall / catch
14. Let's clean our apartment. If you ... the floor, I ... the dishes.
a) sweep / will wash
b) will sweep / wash
15. If the weather ... nice tomorrow, we ... to the beach.
a) is / will go
b) will be / go
16. If our teacher ... us another test on Monday, I ... happy.
a) will give / am not happy
b) gives / will not be
17. We ... to bed right away if we ... late tonight.
a) will go / get home
b) go / will get home
18. I ... a headache if I ... to more of that loud music!
a) will have / listen
b) have / will listen

17 – 18 = Excellent

15 – 16 = Good

14 or Less = Study More!

Para enviar la respuesta, escribe el N° y la letra que corresponde.

Enviar al correo: ocamponanci@gmail.com